

MILLER OPPOSES STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT MEASURES

Believes Bill Goes Too Far in
State Control of Labor
and Industry.

By Joseph S. Jordan.
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening
World.)

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Labor leaders here gathering from all over the State to voice their opposition not only to the Duell-Miller bill, which will be given a special hearing in the Senate chamber by the Joint Committee on Labor and Industry to-morrow afternoon, but also on the Miller bill which would create a commission of 100 to investigate labor disputes.

So far as the first measure, which would create an industrial relations court of the Supreme Court with arbitrary powers, is concerned, it appears to be dead, for it has the opposition of Gov. Miller. He is particularly against that section of it which empowers the Industrial Relations Court to adjudicate the question of wages, which, he says, is a matter of contract and can't be properly made the matter of judicial determination.

The present law empowers the State Industrial Commissioner to appoint a panel of 100 citizens, but the members are drawn from the Senate districts, one from each district. The proposed amendment would have four members from each judicial district. This board of inquiry shall investigate all grievances between an employer and a "majority" of his employees, during which time there shall be no lockout or strike.

Protests from the United Realty Estate Board and the New York Real Estate Board against the Downing-O'Connor bill to equalize the New York City tax rate prevented Gov. Miller from signing that measure before he left to-day for Washington.

On the bill must become a law by midnight if it is to be effective. Lieut. Gov. Wood, who becomes Acting Governor, is this afternoon holding a public hearing on the bill, which was introduced at the request of Comptroller Craig, who held that unless certain county charges in the 1922-1923 tax levy were made city-wide in character the levy, which must be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen to-morrow, might be invalid. It was rushed through the Legislature last week and sent to Mayor Hylan. He signed the measure yesterday.

When the bill was returned to Gov. Miller, Edward P. Doyle for the Real Estate Board and Stewart Browne for the United Realty Owners protested its constitutionality. The Governor

IRISH TREATY HAS MAJORITY OF SIX VOTES IN THE DAIL

Griffith Says Provisional Government Will Work in Harmony With Parliament.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28 (Associated Press).—Continued control of the Dail Eireann by the party favorable to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, although by a narrow majority, was shown at the resumed session of the Dail to-day, the first test of strength resulting in a vote of 56 to 50, with the Collins-Griffith party casting the larger number.

Eamon De Valera and other of the Republicans raised the question of the Dail's supremacy over the Provisional Government, Mr. De Valera saying that unless this were made clear it would be impossible for him and his party to remain in the chamber.

Messrs. Griffith and Collins gave the assurances required, Griffith adding that if the Dail was to "be made the means of harrying the Provisional Government," he must vigorously protest. Every member of the Provisional Government, he continued, would work in harmony with the Dail.

Michael Collins declared he was responsible to the Dail for what he did in the capacity of Dail Finance Minister, but for what he did "in other capacities" he was responsible only to the electorate.

The exchanges between the Republicans and the Free State adherents were at times most acrimonious.

Shortly after the Dail reassembled a division was taken on the ratification of the appointment of Patrick J. Hogan as Dail Minister of Agriculture. The vote was 56 to 50 in his favor and showed the strength between the Republicans and Free State.

When the Dail met at 11.45 o'clock Arthur Griffith made a brief Ministerial statement, recounting the events since the last meeting of the body and asked for the ratification of Ministerial appointments.

The appointment of Joseph McGrath as Minister of Labor was then left the matter in the hands of his temporary successor.

If the bill becomes a law the city-wide tax rate for the City of New York will be 2.74.

challenged on the ground that he was functioning as Labor Minister of the Provisional Government and not of the Dail. This was denied and the appointment was approved.

Eamon De Valera inquired what the relations were between the Dail Minister of Education and the Provisional Government Minister of Education, and asked that the sole Minister responsible to the nation should be that of the Dail. As the Dail was the nation's sovereign Parliament he would not consent, he said, to the Dail Ministry being merely a nominal one.

Dr. Michael Hayes, Dail Minister of Education, explained that all former British control over education had been handed over to the Provisional Government, with which he was acting in concert.

Mr. De Valera insisted that the Dail Minister be supreme. Richard Mulcahy remarked that the matter was one of words and the appointment was then ratified.

The same question was raised in the case of Minister of Agriculture Hogan, the Republicans urging the supremacy of the Dail and objecting to documents being issued in the name of the Provisional Government. The Dail reassembled for a session which was expected to continue for several days. The main subject to be considered is understood to be that of financing the Provisional Government for the coming six months.

Kevin O'Higgins Minister of Economic Affairs, said the Lord Mayor of Cork had written to Michael Collins, the Dail's Minister of Finance, asking for £2,000,000 to rebuild Cork. The Mayor knew, added O'Higgins, that as Minister of the Dail Collins could not command the £2,000,000, although as Provisional Government Minister he would be able to obtain the money to liquidate this British liability.

Mr. De Valera challenged this view, saying he would not carry on unless the Dail were supreme over the Dail Ministers.

Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense, expressed the view that the discussion was unnecessary, while William Cosgrave, Minister of Local Government, characterized it as "non-sense."

Adherents of Mr. De Valera called for a division on the question of Hogan's appointment as Minister of Agriculture, and this was ratified by a majority of six.

MARY PICKFORD ON STAND IS AN EMPHATIC WITNESS

(Continued From First Page.)

"where she came in on this, and she said: 'I don't want a thing but the pleasure of having the contract signed in my office. It will help me in a business way.'"

During the time Mrs. Wilkenning claims she was negotiating in behalf of Miss Pickford, the witness continued, several offers were received by the actress. One of them, she stated, was from the Universal Film Company, which was expected to amount to \$20,000 a week. Each of these offers, she declared, was communicated to Mr. Zukor, with whom Mary finally made a two-year contract at \$10,000 a week.

Mrs. Pickford testified also that Mrs. Wilkenning, who had got Jack Pickford a two-year contract at \$150 a week, accepted \$75 as her fee when she refused to pay her 10 per cent. or 5 per cent. on the whole two years' salary.

Mary said she had planned early in 1916 to leave Zukor because one of her secretaries reported a Mr. Kaufman had put her secretaries out of their office into the hall. She testified that this was one of several instances of unpleasantness, and that she went to Zukor to ask release from her contract.

"He said: 'Mary, you're excited. Go home and think about it, and if you're of the same mind to-morrow I'll let you go.'"

She said she returned next day to quit, but agreed to make one more picture. Later, she said, Dennis O'Brien, her representative, reported Zukor denied he had released her, but would hold her to her contract.

She testified that at that time Mrs. Wilkenning met her at the studio, where it was generally known she was

to leave. She stated she signed the Benjamin H. Hampton contract in Mrs. Wilkenning's office only after Mr. Hampton had promised to tear it up if Mr. O'Brien was dissatisfied with it. She denied she asked Mrs. Wilkenning to obtain the offer for her.

Mary denied in this connection an interview in an afternoon paper which was attributed to her.

"It says I wore a pink fluffy waist," she exclaimed almost indignantly. "I never owned a pink fluffy waist in my life."

She testified she declined to enter into an agreement with John F. Freuler, who, she said, expected ten pictures a year of scenarios by unknown writers.

"I felt," she continued, "that he couldn't make any money that way and I knew I'd be killed artistically. I wanted to come out bigger than I was when I went in. It is impossible to make ten good pictures a year."

Freuler, the plaintiff had testified, had offered Miss Pickford, through her efforts, \$10,000 a week for eight-five weeks and a bonus of \$150,000.

TWO MORE FIRMS ON WALL ST. IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

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to-day submitted to Judge Mulqueen, of General Sessions, by the additional Grand Jury, under Foreman William C. Popper, based on that body's month of investigation of complaints against "bucket shops" and the sale of securities by false representation.

After calling to the mind of the court that the jurymen had examined a large number of witnesses and a quantity of documentary evidence, they stated that they heartily endorsed efforts to obtain protective legislation.

"We have reached the conclusion," the jury declared, "that such legisla-

tion should provide as follows: "1. That before any security is offered for sale to the public the corporation or association issuing it shall be investigated and the value of that security, after determination, be made public.

"2. That every person or concern doing business as a broker or dealing in securities, and every exchange through which securities are sold or traded in or in any way handled, be licensed by the State.

"3. That the same supervision now given to banks and insurance companies be given to brokers and exchanges, and that frequent investigations be made by the State into the affairs and transactions of such brokers and exchanges.

"4.—That these concerns be under the supervision of the Secretary of State, the State Banking Department or another department to be created, and such department should act in concert with the departments of the State controlling the issue of securities of corporations.

"5.—That the records of the department having such supervision should,

under proper safeguards, be open to any one having a legitimate interest therein."

After a tribute to the assistance given by the District Attorney, the jury asked the court to urge the enactment of such legislation as would be necessary to effect the foregoing recommendations.

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